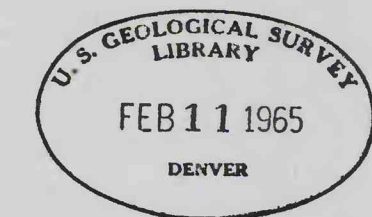


(200)
T67R
no. 805



PLEASE REPLACE IN POCKET
IN BACK OF BOUND VOLUME

System	Series	Group	Formation	Thickness (feet)	Character
Tertiary	Pliocene		Citronelle	0-100	Lenticular beds of sand, gravel, and variegated clay. Permeable sand and gravel beds in basal part of formation are a source of ground water for domestic, industrial, and municipal wells.
	Miocene		(Undifferentiated deposits)	0-1000+	Fine to coarse white to brown sand, clayey sand, and variegated clay. Sand beds are an important source of ground water for public and industrial wells.
	Oligocene		(Undifferentiated deposits)	0-200	Soft argillaceous limestone with tough ledges, hard crystalline limestone, and sandy, clayey marl; yields small amounts of water to domestic wells.
	Eocene	Jackson	(Undivided)	0-170	Consists predominantly of marine fossiliferous, calcareous clay, marl, limestone, and sand. These beds yield small quantities of ground water to domestic wells.
		Claiborne	Lisbon	0-200	Fine to medium and coarse glauconitic sand, marl, clay, and shale, usually abundantly fossiliferous. Is of importance as a source of ground water. Water carries some fluoride.
			Tallahatta	0-100	Predominantly light-gray to tan siliceous claystone with some glauconitic sand lenses. Sand beds supply water to wells.
		Wilcox	Hatchetigbee	0-150	Interlaminated and interbedded fine-grained olive sands and shale. Some of the more massive sand beds are a source of water supply.
			Tuscahoma sand	0-300	Olive-colored clay, irregularly bedded fine to coarse sand and interlaminated fine gray sand, clay, and shale. The upper part of the formation is relatively impermeable; more permeable sands in lower part of formation are a source of water supply.
			Nanafalia	0-150	Greenish-gray to gray fossiliferous coarse glauconitic sand, sandstone, marl, and clay. Sand beds very permeable, excellent aquifer. Yields large supplies.
	Paleocene	Midway	Naheola	0-150	Interbedded gray sandy clay and fine gray sand. Upper 50 feet fine to medium glauconitic sands; upper portion of formation permeable, a source of water supply.
			Porter's Creek clay	0-350	Dark-gray unfossiliferous blocky clay. Not a source of ground water.
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous	Selma	Prairie Bluff chalk	0-50	Gray-white hard brittle chalk. Not a source of ground water.
			Ripley	0-100	Light-gray calcareous, micaceous sand, sandstone, and chalk. Permeable sands in formation are source of ground water for domestic, industrial, and municipal supplies. Water carries fluoride.
			Demopolis chalk	0-450	Gray compact marly chalk and nearly pure limestone; relatively impermeable, not a source of ground water.
			Mooreville chalk	0-350	Gray compact fairly uniform marly chalk with thin calcareous ledges; relatively impermeable, usually not a source of ground water.
			Eutaw	0-400	Glauconitic sand, laminated sand and clay, and massive gray clay. Permeable sands in formation are good aquifers. Water carries fluoride.
			Tuscaloosa	0-1000	Light-colored sand and clay. Some gravel. Important source of water to artesian wells.

(Adapted from LaMoreaux, 1948, Chart 1)

Table 13. GENERALIZED DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS AND THEIR HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALABAMA